

Gov. Doc
Can
Ag

Canada, Agriculture, Dept. of, Market
Service, Economics Division

REPORT

CA1 DA21
-53 M17

THE MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS (IN THE EAST KOOTENAY AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA)

(Vol. 5)



W. C. Shipley and J. Nairn

Canada Department of Agriculture

Marketing Service • Economics Division



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to thank the various wholesalers, packing companies, merchants, farmers and the Canadian Pacific Railway and its agents for their co-operation in making available the necessary information for this study. The assistance of the officers of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture and B.C. Tree Fruits Limited is also acknowledged.

The analysis of data and preparation of the report were carried out under the direction of E.D. Woodward, Officer-in-Charge of the British Columbia office of the Economics Division. Messrs. N. Turnbull and E.L. Menzie of the Economics Division assisted in the field work.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
Method and Scope	1
SIZE AND NATURE OF THE AREA	2
Location	2
Population	2
Agriculture	3
Climate	4
Transportation	4
EXTENT OF THE MARKET	5
Description of Markets	5
Market Requirements	6
Commercial Production	9
Marketing Channels	10
MARKET DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS IN THE AREA	11
Fruit	11
Vegetables	14
Meat	16
Fluid Milk and Cream	17
Dairy Products	18
Margarine	19
Poultry Products	19
Livestock	21
Honey	22
Livestock Feeds	22
Seed	24
LOCAL PRODUCTION OFFERED FOR SALE	26
Fruit	26
Vegetables	28
Meat	31
Fluid Milk and Cream	32
Poultry Products	33
Livestock	35
Animal Products	36
Grain	37
Seed	39
SUMMARY	40
APPENDIX	43

THE MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS IN THE EAST KOOTENAY AREA

OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1951

by

W.C. Shipley 1/ and J. Nairn 2/

INTRODUCTION

A study of the market for farm products in the East Kootenay area of British Columbia was undertaken during the summer of 1952 by the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, at the request of the Agricultural Development and Extension Branch of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture.

The objectives of the study were:

- (1) To examine the market for farm products in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia with particular attention to the urban consuming centres of Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fernie, Golden and Creston.
- (2) To determine what proportion of the total market requirements for the year ending December 31, 1951 was produced within the area itself and what proportion was supplied from outside the area.
- (3) To determine the kind, amount and value of produce from the area which was marketed elsewhere.
- (4) To determine what part of the total commercial agricultural production in the study area was from the Creston Valley.

Method and Scope.— The volume of shipments into and out of the area during the 12 months from January 1, 1951 to December 31, 1951 was obtained from the records of the Canadian Pacific Railway freight and express agencies at Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fernie, Invermere, Golden, Creston and Erickson and from the records of wholesalers in the area. The information supplied by wholesalers covered the movement of produce by transport other than rail. The local retail outlets provided data on their purchases of agricultural produce from local sources. Certain farmers were interviewed to obtain information on their local sales and on truck shipments to markets outside the area.

1/ Formerly Economist, Economics Division, Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

2/ Formerly Technical Officer, Economics Division, Marketing Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Vancouver, British Columbia.

All data have been organized so that the whole area is treated as a single consuming market. However, the local agricultural production in the area has been separated into Creston Valley and other East Kootenay production.

SIZE AND NATURE OF THE AREA

Location.— The East Kootenay area extends from the Canada-United States boundary on the south to Golden on the north. It is bounded on the west by Kootenay Lake and River and on the east by the British Columbia-Alberta border. The area covered by this survey contains 17,413 square miles (11.1 million acres) making up 4.85 per cent of the land area of British Columbia and consists of Upper Columbia, Upper Kootenay, Elk and Flathead River Areas.^{1/} The major cities of the area are Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fernie and Creston.

Cranbrook is a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway and this company employs a substantial share of the city's working force. Lumbering is important in the adjacent area. The main enterprise in Kimberley is the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's Sullivan base-metal mine which is the largest of its kind in the world. Fernie is the centre of extensive coal mining operations supplemented by logging and is the headquarters of the East Kootenay Power Company.

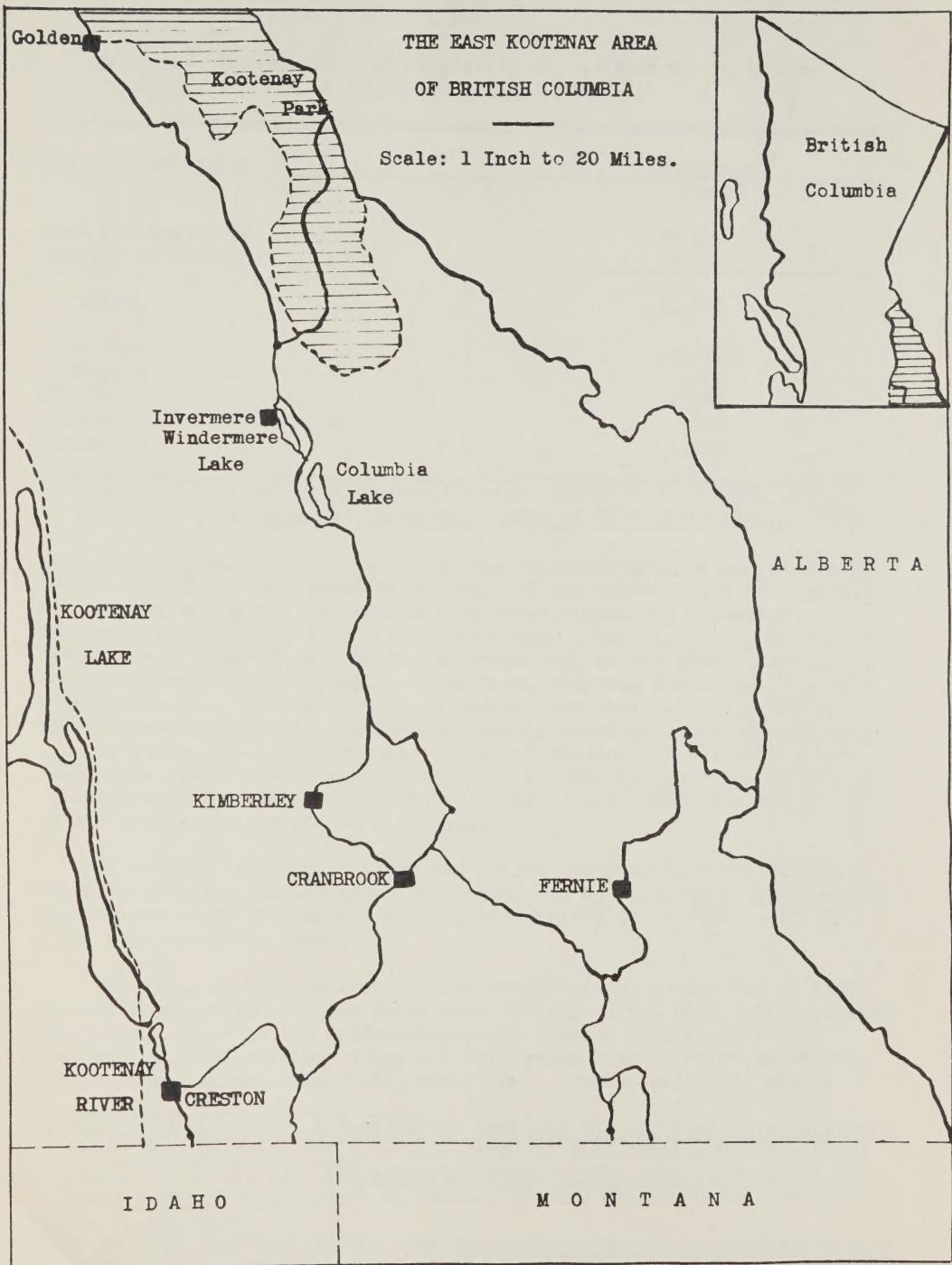
The Creston Valley has an area of approximately 1,429 square miles.^{2/} In addition to Creston village, the district includes the communities of Boswell, Camp Lister, Canyon, Erickson, Sirdar and Wynndel. The valley is about 15 miles long and ten miles wide. It is situated between the south end of Kootenay Lake and the United States border. Most of the western portion is land reclaimed from the flats flooded by the Kootenay River while the eastern portion is bench land averaging 200 feet above the flats.

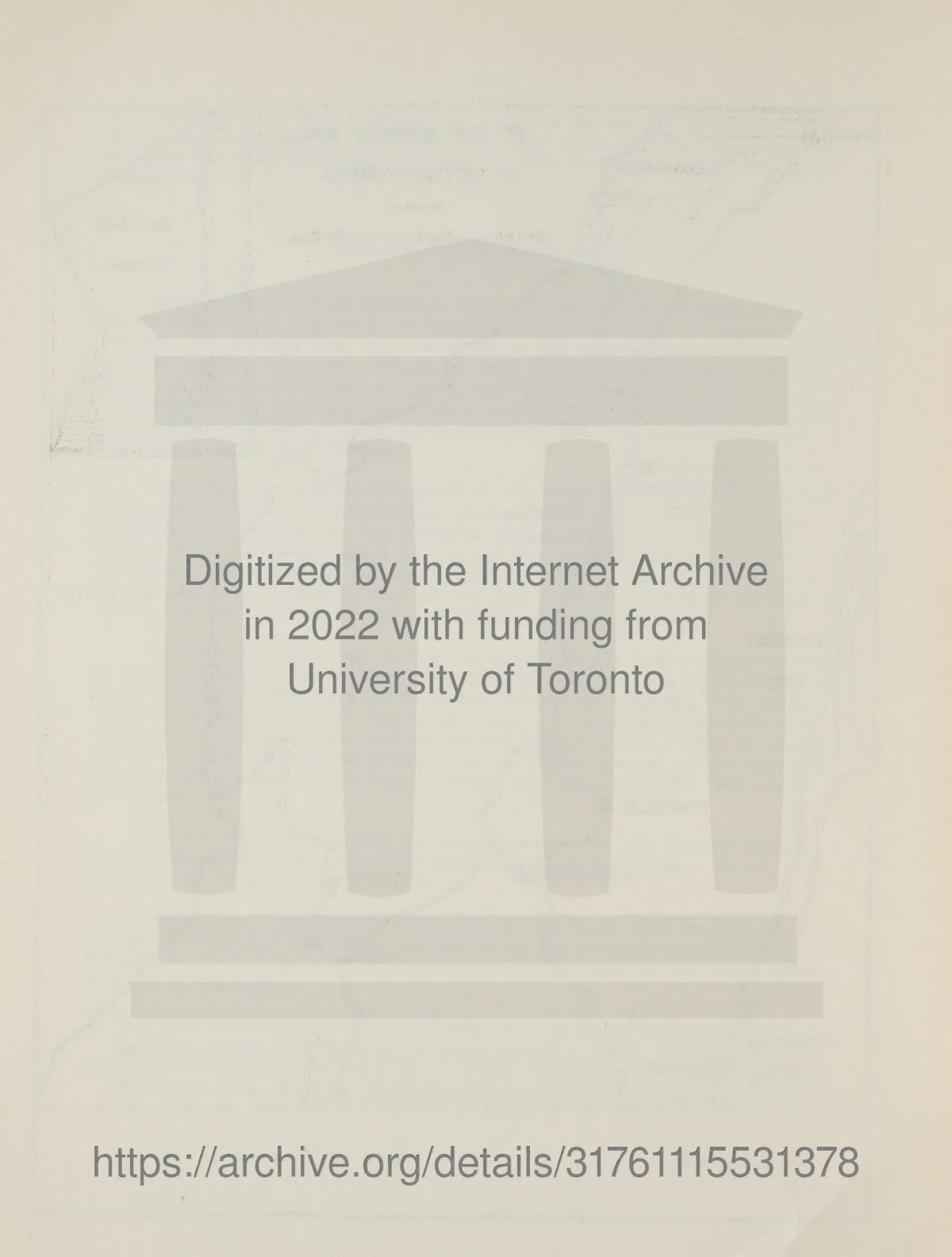
Creston village is the distribution centre for the Creston Valley and is the largest settlement between Nelson and Cranbrook. Fruit growing is the main industry there.

Population.— The total population of the study area was 33,094 in 1951 (Table 1). The urban population of the centres of Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fernie, Golden and Creston was 44 per cent of the total population of the area.

^{1/} Regional Development Division, Department of Trade and Industry, B.C., Regional Industrial Index of British Columbia, 1952. pp. 15, 48.

^{2/} Report of Regional Development Division, Department of Trade and Industry, B.C. Regional Industrial Index of British Columbia, 1952.





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115531378>

Table 1.- Distribution of Population in the East Kootenay Area
of British Columbia, 1951

District or Centre	:		a/
	Population	- number -	
East Kootenay Area	27,628		
Creston and District	5,466		
Total	33,094		
Cranbrook	3,621		
Kimberley	5,933		
Fernie	2,551		
Golden	900		
Creston	1,626		

a/ Report of Regional Development Division, Department of Trade and
Industry, B.C., Regional Industrial Index of British Columbia, 1952.

Agriculture.— The soils of the East Kootenay area belong generally to the Calcareous Intermountain sub-zone of the Brown Forest soil zone.^{1/} The vegetation of the area consists of mixed forest and grassland. Characteristic changes in the vegetation take place in both a horizontal and vertical direction and in the southern part of the area there are many drumlins. The topography of the Rocky Mountain Trench is of a very complex nature. The valley terrain varies from the flat river bottom to hilly topography with sections containing numerous drumlins. There are few large areas of first class agricultural land and the valley becomes more restricted in a south to north direction. However, as far as the trench is concerned, fairly large areas are under cultivation in the Windermere and Golden districts.

At Creston near the southern end of the Kootenay Lake are 25,000 acres of alluvium (19,500 acres reclaimed) and 5,000 acres of intensively farmed terrace.^{2/} The farming area is at an altitude of from 1,700 to 2,000 feet above sea level.

The types of farming found in the Cranbrook-Fernie section of the East Kootenay region include dairy combination, dairy, beef cattle raising and mixed. Farms in the Golden-Windermere section include livestock combination, beef raising, dairy and feed grain types. Farms in the Creston area include tree fruit, small fruit, grain, dairy and mixed.

1/ See (a) Some Factors Affecting the Availability of Plant Nutrients in Lower East Kootenay Soils by R.G. Garry (B.S.A. Thesis, U.B.C., 1949) pp. 4, 6, 7, 54, 55. (b) A Partial Study of Two Soil Profiles of the Rocky Mountain Trench by H.W. Chancey (B.S.A. Thesis, U.B.C. 1950), pp. 2, 28, 30.

2/ Brink, V.C. and Farstad, L., The Physiography of the Agricultural Areas of British Columbia. Scientific Agriculture. Vol. 29, June 1949. p. 292.

The number of occupied farms in the East Kootenay area, excluding the Creston area, was 590 in 1951.^{1/} In 1946 there were approximately 600 farms in the Creston Valley.^{2/} One half of these were tree fruit farms but more than one half of the cultivated acreage was in grain.

Climate.— The climate is highly variable, ranging from semi-arid near the valley bottom to sub-humid at the higher elevations. The climate of the Rocky Mountain Trench also changes from south to north. Agriculture in the southern section has been restricted by lack of irrigation facilities but precipitation in the northern region allows fairly consistent crop yields. In the Creston Valley the temperatures are moderated to some extent by the proximity of Kootenay Lake.

The average precipitation in the area ranges from nearly 40 inches at Fernie down to 15 inches at Cranbrook (Table 2). It averages approximately 18 inches at Creston. The average summer temperature is highest at Creston and lowest at Fernie. Altitudes vary from 2,000 feet at Creston to 3,300 feet at Fernie. The average length of frost-free period is a maximum of 120 days at Creston and a minimum of 77 days at Cranbrook.

Table 2.— Climatic Characteristics of the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia a/

Centre	: Average Precipitation : — inches —	: Average Temperature : — degrees F. —	: Altitude : — feet —	: Average Length of Frost-Free Period <u>b/</u> : — number of days —
Cranbrook	14.6	61	3,013	77 (33 years)
Kimberley	16.0	62	3,016	108 (4 years)
Fernie	39.6	59	3,305	98 (33 years)
Golden	18.0	60	2,583	96 (44 years)
Creston	18.4	63	1,990	120 (34 years)

a/ Based on Reports in Climate of British Columbia, British Columbia Dept. of Agriculture, 1951.

b/ Canada: Dept. of Transport, The Frost-Free Season in British Columbia, 1949.

Transportation.— The area is served by the Kettle Valley line of the Canadian Pacific Railway which passes through Fernie, Cranbrook and Creston. Golden is served by Canadian Pacific main-line service and the Golden-Lake Windermere-Cranbrook local. The Spokane International Railway connects with the Kettle Valley line at Yahk. Transcontinental bus lines serve Cranbrook, Creston, Fernie, Kimberley and Golden. Long distance truck lines operate into the area from Alberta; the United States and other British Columbia points while local truck lines link points within

1/ Based on reports of Census Division No. 1, Census of Canada, 1951, Table 4, p. 67.

2/ Maxwell, J.C. The Market for Farm Products in the Creston Valley of British Columbia. 1946. Canada Department of Agriculture, p. 5.

the area. Canadian Pacific Airlines provide air service between Calgary and Vancouver through Cranbrook.

Table 3.- Railway and Road Distances in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia

City, Town or Village	Miles from Cranbrook	
	Rail	Road
Kimberley	19	19
Fernie	63	64
Golden	167	174
Creston	67	65
Nelson	138	144
Spokane	192	195
Calgary	312	276
Edmonton	506	478
Penticton	398	376
Vancouver	650	612

EXTENT OF THE MARKET

Description of Markets.- Receipts of agricultural commodities in the area and shipments out of the area were classified according to the source or destination. For the purpose of this report ten regions have been established, five of which are in the province of British Columbia. In the tables of the report, areas of origin or market destinations are always the same and are as described below:

1. East Kootenay - as described under "Location", the area includes all local marketings.
2. West Kootenay - this area extends north from the international boundary to Nakusp. It is bounded on the west by the Cascade Mountains and on the east by the Kootenay Lake. The major cities of the area are Nelson, Trail and Rossland.
3. Okanagan - is bounded on the south by the Canada-United States boundary, on the east by the Greenwood area, on the west by a line running north and south approximately half-way between Penticton and Princeton and on the north by Salmon Arm. The main towns located within the area are Salmon Arm, Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna, Summerland, Penticton, Oliver and Osoyoos.
4. Coastal British Columbia - includes the lower mainland and all of Vancouver Island.
5. Other British Columbia - all the rest of British Columbia not described in regions one to four inclusive. This

grouping includes the Grand Forks and Greenwood districts and such places as Ashcroft, Kamloops, Lillooet, Merritt, Princeton, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke and Field.

6. Alberta - all of the province of Alberta.
7. Saskatchewan - all of the province of Saskatchewan.
8. Manitoba - all of the province of Manitoba.
9. Other Canada - that portion of Canada not included in regions one to eight inclusive.
10. United States of America - all of the United States of America.

Marketing Requirements. - The amount of agricultural produce consumed in the East Kootenay area of British Columbia is indicated in the first column ("Total Consumption in Area") of Table 4. The requirements were met in part by shipments into the area ("Produce Brought In") and in part by local production ("Local Produce Used"). No record was made of local agricultural production consumed on the farms in the area.

The values which have been assigned to the different commodities were as far as possible the cost price to the wholesaler, f.o.b. receiving point for products brought into the area and gross returns to the grower, f.o.b. shipping point for local produce shipped out. Values assigned to local produce used were generally cost price to retailers in the area. All weights given are net.

The total value of all products consumed amounted to \$4,539,776, (Table 4). Nearly 18 per cent of these requirements was met by local production (Table 5).

The overall deficit for the area when all agricultural commodities were considered amounted to \$875,312 in 1951 and on a per capita basis this represented about \$26.

The value of meat marketings exceeded those of all other agricultural commodities consumed in the East Kootenay area during 1951. Their value amounted to \$1,881,196 which was over 41 per cent of the total value of all farm produce received. Approximately 12 per cent by value of the meat consumed in the area was produced locally (Table 5).

The market requirements for the dairy products group including butter, evaporated milk, cheese, ice cream and powdered milk totalled \$765,039, or 17 per cent of the total value of all agricultural consumption. There was very little local production of dairy products other than milk and cream.

Table 4.- A Summary of Trade in Agricultural Commodities for the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Commodity	Unit	Total		Produce	Local	Local	Total	
		Consumption in Area		Brought In	Produce	Produce	Production in Area	
Fruit	cwt.	25,139	12,213	12,926	162,168	175,094		
	\$	228,214	125,174	103,040	1,130,013	1,233,053		
Vegetables	cwt.	50,347	31,674	18,673	4,326	22,999		
	\$	376,864	291,368	85,496	14,104	99,600		
Meat	cwt.	37,708	32,652	5,056	61	5,117		
	\$	1,881,196	1,660,836	220,360	2,413	222,773		
Fluid Milk and cream a/	cwt.	47,702	1,426	46,276	2,600	48,876		
	\$	279,379	9,711	269,668	25,350	295,018		
Dairy products	cwt.	26,748	26,745	3	-	3		
	\$	765,039	764,866	173	-	173		
Margarine	cwt.	3,598	3,598	-	-	-		
	\$	129,251	129,251	-	-	-		
Eggs	doz. ('00)	6,163	5,005	1,158	95	1,253		
	\$	360,498	303,191	57,307	4,900	62,207		
Dressed Poultry	lb.	242,514	225,851	16,663	746	17,409		
	\$	119,572	111,730	7,842	343	8,185		
Live Poultry	lb.	882	882	-	814	814		
	\$	307	307	-	298	298		
Chicks & Poult.	\$	9,796	9,796	-	-	-		
Livestock	head	459	459	-	4,026	4,026		
	\$	40,619	40,619	-	783,024	783,024		
Hides	lb.	-	-	-	13,211	13,211		
	\$	-	-	-	3,980	3,980		
Wool	lb.	-	-	-	2,262	2,262		
	\$	-	-	-	1,814	1,814		
Honey	lb.	32,701	27,853	4,848	408	5,256		
	\$	7,357	6,387	970	82	1,052		
Grain & Feed	cwt.	65,233	56,581	8,652	201,234	209,886		
	\$	205,873	183,390	22,483	609,744	632,227		
Dried Peas	cwt.	7,019	7,019	-	27,388	27,388		
	\$	58,620	58,620	-	150,631	150,631		
Seed	cwt.	3,281	1,643	1,638	4,339	5,977		
	\$	39,095	32,715	6,380	17,242	23,622		
Hay & Straw	cwt.	25,458	4,725	20,733	84,273	105,006		
	\$	38,096	8,228	29,868	116,939	146,807		
Total	\$	4,539,776	3,736,189	803,587	2,860,877	3,664,464		

a/ Local production of fluid cream includes equivalent of butter manufactured by one creamery in the area.

The fruit and vegetable consumption of the region for the year had a value of \$605,078.1/ It constituted a little more than 13 per cent by value of all market receipts. Of the total fruit and vegetables marketed, 45 per cent of the fruit and nearly 23 per cent of the vegetables by value were produced locally.

Eggs sold in the East Kootenay area in 1951 had a market value of \$360,498. They were fourth in order of value and represented eight per cent of the value of all products consumed. Local egg production made up 16 per cent of the value of all eggs consumed in the area.

A total of \$279,379 worth of fluid milk and cream was marketed during the year and approximately 97 per cent of this was produced within the area.

Table 5.- Local Production as Per Cent of Total Market Receipts of Agricultural Produce and Each Commodity as Per Cent of Total Value of Market Receipts, East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Commodity	: Local as Per Cent of Market Receipts		: Each Commodity as Per Cent of Total Market Receipts	
	: Weight	: Value	: Receipts	
			Value	Receipts
Meat	13.4	11.7	41.4	
Dairy Products	a/	a/	16.8	
Vegetables	37.1	22.7	8.3	
Eggs	18.8	15.9	7.9	
Fluid Milk & Cream	97.0	96.5	6.2	
Fruit	51.4	45.2	5.0	
Grain & Feed	13.3	10.9	4.5	
Margarine	-	-	2.8	
Dressed Poultry	6.9	6.6	2.6	
Dried Peas	-	-	1.3	
Livestock	-	-	0.9	
Seed	49.9	16.3	0.9	
Hay & Straw	81.4	78.4	0.8	
Honey	14.8	13.2	0.2	
Chicks & Poult.	-	-	0.2	
Live Poultry	-	-	a/	
Total		17.7	99.8	

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

1/ Since the study was conducted primarily to assist local farmers in their production programs, no record was made of fruits and vegetables which could not be grown in the area. Thus, figures for fruit and vegetable consumption do not, as far as possible, include citrus fruits, bananas and other tropical fruits.

Grain and feed requirements were valued at \$205,873 and were made up mainly of livestock feeds brought into the area. The figure does not include feed grown and consumed on farms or sold between farmers in the area. Local production of grain and feed used makes up approximately 11 per cent of the total sales through commercial channels.

Commercial Production.— The commercial production of agricultural commodities in the East Kootenay area of British Columbia is indicated in the last column ("Total Production in the Area") of Table 4. These figures were obtained by adding the amount shipped out of the area between January 1 and December 31, 1951 to the amount of local produce used in the area (Columns 3 and 4). Percentages of local production which were from the Creston Valley, proportions shipped out, and each commodity as a per cent of total agricultural production are shown in Table 6.

The total value of agricultural production in the East Kootenay area of British Columbia amounted to \$3,664,464 of which 71 per cent was derived from commodities produced in the Creston Valley. The portion shipped out was worth \$2,860,877 or slightly more than 78 per cent of the total value.

Fruits, with a total value of \$1,233,053, was the most important agricultural commodity produced in the area and accounted for more than one-third of the value of the agricultural production. Virtually all local fruit was grown in the Creston Valley. The amount shipped out was valued at \$1,130,013 which was more than 91 per cent of the value of all fruit produced.

Livestock with a value of \$783,024 made up more than one fifth of the commercial agricultural production of the area. This does not include livestock used on farms or sold to farmers within the area; consequently all local livestock production is shown as being shipped out. One-quarter of the livestock was produced in the Creston Valley.

Grain and feed made up largely of wheat grown on the Creston flats formed an important group of commodities grown in the area. The value of grain and feed production was \$632,227 of which over 96 per cent was shipped out.

Fluid milk and cream production had a value of \$295,018 and more than one-third was produced in the Creston district. Only about nine per cent was shipped out.

Other important agricultural commodities produced in the East Kootenay area in 1951 were meat, dried peas, hay and straw, vegetables and eggs. Of these, most of the meat, vegetables and eggs were used in the area. All the dried peas and 80 per cent of the hay and straw were shipped out.

Seed, poultry, hides, wool, and honey accounted for only a small part of the total value of all farm production in the area. All hides, live poultry, wool, and most of the seed were shipped out while most of

the locally produced honey and dressed poultry were used in the area. All the dried peas were grown in the Creston Valley.

Table 6.- Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Commodities Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Commodity	: Per Cent Local :		Per Cent Local		: Per Cent Each	
	: Production from		Production Shipped :		Item is of	
	: Creston Valley :		Out		Total Production	
	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -
Fruit	100.0	a/	100.0	a/	92.6	91.6
Livestock	26.0		24.6		100.0	100.0
Grain & Feed	99.7		99.6		95.9	96.4
Fluid Milk & Cream	37.9		36.4		5.3	8.6
Meat	28.3		27.7		1.2	1.1
Dried Peas	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0
Hay & Straw	96.1		95.4		80.3	79.6
Vegetables	25.4		26.5		18.8	14.2
Eggs	73.7		76.2		7.6	7.9
Seed	27.2		27.6		72.6	73.0
Dressed Poultry	66.1		68.6		4.3	4.2
Hides	34.2		36.5		100.0	100.0
Wool	25.3		21.3		100.0	100.0
Honey	100.0		100.0		7.8	7.8
Live Poultry	84.0		84.6		100.0	100.0
Dairy Products	-		-		-	b/
Total	-		71.0	-	78.1	99.7

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent other East Kootenay.

b/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Marketing Channels.— The main centres from which agricultural produce was shipped to the East Kootenay area were Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Spokane, Nelson, the Okanagan Valley and Vancouver.

Over one half of the fruit shipped into the area came from the United States while the Okanagan Valley supplied more than one-quarter. The United States also supplied the larger part of the vegetables received in the area. Meat receipts were almost entirely from Alberta. Dairy products, milk, and cream were supplied in about equal volumes from coastal British Columbia and Alberta. Almost all the poultry products and livestock feeds came from Alberta as well as more than one half the livestock and slightly less than one half the seed. The West Kootenay area supplied more than one-quarter of the livestock while most of the remaining seed shipped in came from the United States.

The main markets for fruit shipped out of the area, in order of importance, were: the Prairie Provinces, other Canada, the United States and coastal British Columbia for export. Vegetables shipped out were consigned largely to the West Kootenay region as was over

one half of the local meat and poultry products and most of the fluid milk and cream. Ninety per cent of the livestock was sent to packing houses in Alberta and most of the animal products leaving the area went in nearly equal amounts to coastal British Columbia and Alberta. Large proportions of the grains were shipped to coastal British Columbia, hay and straw to the West Kootenay area and seed to the United States.

Incoming fruit and vegetables were sold mainly through wholesalers. Receipts of dairy products and fluid milk were channelled through wholesalers and creameries and some directly through retailers. The bulk of the meat was received by local meat stores direct from Alberta packing houses, as were the eggs and dressed poultry. The margarine which entered the area was handled by wholesalers and retail grocers. Receipts of livestock, live poultry, and chicks were consigned to individuals. Livestock feeds and seed were brought in by the feed and seed wholesalers and by general retailers.

Tree fruits produced in the area and sold outside were shipped largely by the fruit packers at Creston, Erickson and Wynndel for B.C. Tree Fruits Limited. There were also numerous small shipments by individual growers. Small fruits were mostly shipped by individuals.

Locally produced cream, milk and eggs were sold mainly by producers but some was shipped out through creameries and retailers. The livestock of the area were shipped by drovers, dealers and individual farmers and the hides and wool by retail butchers and farmers.

Most of the grains left the area through the elevators. Dried peas, hay and straw were shipped out by growers' associations. Seed potatoes were sold by the producers themselves.

Local production used in the area was disposed of through fruit and vegetable wholesalers, feed and seed wholesalers, dairies and creameries, retail grocers, meat markets and restaurants. There were no public markets in the area but there was some house to house peddling of which no record was obtained. A considerable volume of local milk was distributed by producer vendors.

Some fruit and vegetables and certain other agricultural products were sold through road-side markets in the Creston area. Retailers were the most important outlet for all local produce marketed in the area.

MARKET DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS IN THE AREA

Fruit.— Market receipts of all fruit in the East Kootenay area of British Columbia amounted to 25,140 cwt. with a value of \$228,214. Local production supplied 51.4 per cent of the fruit by volume and 45.2 per cent by value. Amounts and values of fruit brought into the area, local fruit used and total receipts of fruit are shown in Table 7.

Table 7.- Receipts of Fruit in the East Kootenay Area of
British Columbia, 1951

Fruit	Unit	Area	Used	Each Item		
				Receipts	Receipts	Receipts
Apples	lb.	164,567	980,350	1,144,917	85.6	45.5
	\$	11,091	57,702	68,793	83.9	30.1
Apricots	lb.	17,767	2,640	20,407	12.9	0.8
	\$	2,732	266	2,998	8.9	1.3
Cantaloups &	lb.	351,264	-	351,264	-	14.0
Melons	\$	22,831	-	22,831	-	10.0
Cherries	lb.	15,052	40,399	55,451	72.9	2.2
	\$	4,500	11,232	15,732	71.4	6.9
Cranberries	lb.	8,377	-	8,377	-	0.3
	\$	1,997	-	1,997	-	0.9
Currants	lb.	-	804	804	100.0	b/
	\$	-	198	198	100.0	0.1
Grapes	lb.	305,470	475	305,945	0.2	12.2
	\$	36,793	20	36,813	b/	16.1
Peaches	lb.	165,289	11,987	177,276	6.8	7.0
	\$	21,856	1,364	23,220	5.9	10.2
Pears	lb.	75,409	130,823	206,232	63.4	8.2
	\$	7,108	8,563	15,671	54.6	6.9
Plums & Prunes	lb.	69,390	47,413	116,803	40.6	4.6
	\$	8,687	4,161	11,848	35.1	5.2
Raspberries	lb.	436	23,472	23,908	98.2	1.0
	\$	120	6,178	6,298	98.1	2.7
Strawberries	lb.	3,582	35,484	39,066	90.8	1.6
	\$	1,405	11,093	12,498	88.8	5.5
Other Berries	lb.	2,651	1,581	4,232	37.4	0.2
	\$	783	558	1,341	41.6	0.6
Dried Fruit	lb.	5,711	-	5,711	-	0.2
	\$	1,221	-	1,221	-	0.5
Unidentified	lb.	36,366	17,217	53,583	32.1	2.1
Fruit	\$	5,050	1,705	6,755	25.2	3.0
Total	lb.	1,221,331	1,292,645	2,513,976	51.4	99.9
	\$	125,174	103,040	228,214	45.2	100.0

a/ Includes roadside sales and cull apples for juice.

b/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

The consumption of apples was 11,449 cwt. worth \$68,793, making up 45.5 per cent by weight and 30.1 per cent by value of the fruit consumption of the area. Local production accounted for 85.6 per cent of the market receipts of apples.

More than one-quarter of the bulk of all fruit used in the area was made up of cantaloups, melons and grapes. Practically none was produced locally. The value of cantaloups and melons consumed was \$22,831 and that of grapes was \$36,813.

Peaches and pears were also relatively important fruits marketed in the area. Pears consumed exceeded peaches in volume although the peaches were greater by value. More than 63 per cent of the pears but only about seven per cent of the peaches were of local origin.

Small fruits including strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cranberries, unidentified berries and fresh currants made up only 3.1 per cent of the weight of all fruit, but nearly ten per cent of the value. A large portion of the strawberries and raspberries was grown in the area.

The category of unidentified fruit could conceivably include some citrus and tropical fruits although no record was taken of such fruits which could not be grown in the area. The group made up 2.1 per cent of the total volume of fruit sold. The values applied to unidentified fruit were arbitrary, being average monthly prices for fruit most likely to be received in the area during the months concerned.

Fruit was shipped into the area from two main sources: the United States supplied 53.2 per cent and the Okanagan Valley supplied 29.1 per cent of the bulk (Table 8). Alberta and the West Kootenay were two other fairly important sources of fruit for the area.

Table 8.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Fruit Shipped into the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Origin	All Fruit		Value
	Weight	Value	
	-- per cent --		
West Kootenay	6.1		7.2
Okanagan	29.1		26.9
Coastal B.C.	0.9		1.5
Other B.C.	0.7		0.7
Alberta	9.9		13.7
Saskatchewan	a/		a/
Manitoba	a/		a/
Other Canada	0.1		0.2
U.S.A.	53.2		49.8
Total	100.0		100.0

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

By individual commodities, 74 per cent of the apples and pears, 71 per cent of the apricots, 60 per cent of the peaches, 57 per cent of plums and prunes and 43 per cent of the cherries came from the Okanagan.

Ninety-two per cent of the cantaloups and melons and 82 per cent of the grapes came from the United States.

Vegetables.— The consumption of vegetables in the study area during 1951 was twice as great by weight as that for fruit. It amounted to 50,347 cwt. valued at \$376,864 (Table 9). Thirty-seven per cent of the volume and 22.7 per cent of the value were contributed by local production. This means that the average value per pound of local vegetables used was less than that for produce shipped in.

By volume, potatoes were the most important single vegetable received at markets in the area with slightly more than 20,755 cwt. being consumed. This was 41.2 per cent of all vegetable receipts. Tomato receipts valued at \$97,628 were the highest in value and constituted 25.9 per cent of the vegetables marketed. Local producers supplied 65.4 per cent of the potatoes consumed but only 6.9 per cent of the tomatoes.

Onions, lettuce, cabbage, carrots, celery, turnips and cucumbers were the other vegetables of most importance in the total vegetable receipts. Approximately one-tenth of the market demand for onions, lettuce and cucumbers was met by local production. More than one-quarter of the receipts of cabbage and carrots, and approximately three-quarters of the turnips were grown in the area. Very little celery was grown locally.

Local production of asparagus, beans, beets, corn, parsnips, peas, radishes and rhubarb made up significant parts of the total consumed. There was no local production of broccoli, endive, mushrooms, parsley and sweet potatoes. The proportions of the market demand for vegetables which were supplied by the farmers of the area were greater during the season for local produce.

The United States was the most important source of all vegetables shipped into the East Kootenay area in 1951, providing 59.3 per cent by weight and 69.2 per cent by value (Table 10). Alberta with 14.5 per cent, the West Kootenays with 10.1 per cent and the Okanagan with 8.4 per cent, by weight, were the next most important sources of supply. In terms of value, the order was somewhat different with Alberta second, the Okanagan third, and the West Kootenay fourth.

Except for asparagus, beans, cucumbers, mushrooms, parsnips, peas, rhubarb, turnips and miscellaneous vegetables, the United States supplied the largest part by weight of each vegetable which entered the area. Coastal British Columbia supplied most of the mushrooms and rhubarb, while the Okanagan Valley was the largest source of cucumbers. Most of the other vegetables came from Alberta.

Table 9. Receipts of Vegetables in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Vegetable	Brought into Area			Local Produce Used			Market Receipts			Value		
	1 lb.	\$	lb.	\$	1 lb.	\$	1 lb.	\$	1 lb.	\$	Weight	Value
Asparagus	16,786	3,748	7,754	1,488	24,540	5,236	31.6	28.4	0.5	1.4		
Beans	4,005	546	1,712	216	5,717	762	29.9	28.3	0.1	0.2		
Beets	9,864	622	7,240	409	17,104	1,031	42.3	39.7	0.3	0.3		
Broccoli	7,496	1,103	—	—	7,496	1,103	—	—	0.2	0.3		
Cabbage	241,557	18,530	93,675	4,289	335,232	22,819	27.9	18.8	6.7	6.0		
Carrots	189,075	15,170	77,558	4,218	266,633	19,388	29.1	21.8	5.3	5.1		
Cauliflower	84,272	7,595	6,123	664	90,395	8,259	6.8	8.0	1.8	2.2		
Celery	230,297	22,975	2,800	236	233,097	23,211	1.2	1.0	4.6	6.2		
Corn	23,335	2,025	24,822	1,755	48,157	3,780	51.5	46.4	1.0	1.0		
Cucumbers	95,436	10,615	9,711	936	105,147	11,551	9.2	8.1	2.1	3.1		
Egg Plant	1,375	320	50	6	1,425	226	3.5	2.7	8/	0.1		
Endive	10,380	1,346	—	—	10,380	1,346	—	—	0.2	0.4		
Lettuce	377,180	36,692	50,320	3,328	427,500	40,020	11.8	8.3	8.5	10.6		
Mushrooms	4,900	2,285	—	—	4,900	2,285	—	—	0.1	0.6	15	
Onions	408,115	23,472	49,967	4,169	458,082	27,641	10.9	15.1	5.1	7.3		
Parsley	819	125	—	—	819	125	—	—	8/	8/		
Parsnips	17,393	1,105	9,092	453	26,485	1,558	34.3	29.1	0.5	0.4		
Peas	3,484	513	6,379	653	9,863	1,166	64.7	56.0	0.2	0.3		
Peppers	31,999	5,721	620	112	32,619	5,833	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.6		
Potatoes	718,993	29,177	1,256,520	51,382	2,075,513	80,559	65.4	63.8	41.2	21.4		
Radish	12,012	1,454	3,950	727	15,962	2,181	24.7	33.3	0.3	0.6		
Rhubarb	3,137	475	1,240	118	4,377	593	28.3	19.9	0.1	0.2		
Squash	19,069	1,098	3,053	161	22,122	1,259	13.8	12.8	0.4	0.3		
Spinach	13,011	1,759	1,195	127	14,206	1,886	8.4	6.7	0.3	0.5		
Spinach	7,232	1,672	25	6	7,257	1,678	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4		
Sweet Potatoes	34,925	3,928	—	—	34,925	3,928	—	—	0.7	1.0		
Tomatoes	531,524	93,071	39,661	4,557	571,185	97,628	6.9	4.7	11.3	25.9		
Turnips	37,722	1,325	94,775	3,942	132,497	5,267	71.5	74.8	2.6	1.4		
Misc. Vegetables	32,007	3,001	19,052	1,544	51,059	4,545	37.3	34.0	1.0	1.2		
Total	3,167,400	291,368	1,867,294	35,496	5,034,694	376,864	37.1	22.7	99.8	100.0		

8/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

The unit values of vegetables shipped into the area were generally higher than those of local vegetables used. The value per pound of tomatoes from outside the area was 17.5 cents compared with 11.5 cents for locally grown tomatoes. Values per pound were 8.0 cents, 7.5 cents, and 11.0 cents respectively for non-local carrots, cabbage, and cucumbers, compared with 5.5 cents, 4.5 cents, and 9.5 cents for the same vegetables produced in the area. Average non-local and local potato prices were equal, but the average price of incoming onions was less than that of local onions, because a larger part of the local production was sold as green onions. Mushrooms and brussels sprouts were the most costly vegetables brought into the district while brussels sprouts and asparagus were the highest priced local items.

Table 10.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Vegetables Shipped into the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Origin	All Vegetables		
	: Weight	: Value	- per cent -
West Kootenay	10.1	7.1	
Okanagan	8.4	7.6	
Coastal B.C.	1.6	2.9	
Other B.C.	4.3	2.3	
Alberta	14.5	10.0	
Saskatchewan	0.1	a/	
Manitoba	1.6	0.8	
Other Canada	0.1	0.1	
U.S.A.	59.3	69.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Meat.- The total requirements of meat were 37,708 cwt. valued at \$1,881,196 (Table 11). Only 13.4 per cent of the volume and 11.7 per cent of the value was supplied by local slaughterings. If, however, livestock shipped out were considered as being used in the area for meat, local producers would be shown as supplying a larger part of the total meat requirements. They would have supplied nearly all the beef and veal consumed in the area in 1951, and approximately one half of the meat requirements as a whole.

Beef was used in greatest volume accounting for 32.9 per cent of the meat consumed. Pork was second accounting for 18.3 per cent, while veal consumption constituted 12.6 per cent of the total volume. Consumption of smoked and cured meats and sausage and sausage-room products together was substantial, amounting to approximately 13,126 cwt. or more than one-third of the total receipts of meat. This group includes all varieties of fancy meats and specialties.

Table 11.- Receipts of Meats in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Meat	Unit:	Area	Used	:Each Item as		
				:Local as		:Per Cent of
				:Local		
				:Brought Into	Produce:	Market
				Market	of Market	Market
				Receipts	Receipts	Receipts
Beef	lb.	940,364	299,691	1,240,055	24.2	32.9
	\$	474,581	137,037	611,618	22.4	32.5
Mutton & Lamb	lb.	37,693	7,158	44,851	16.0	1.2
	\$	19,973	3,708	23,681	15.7	1.3
Pork	lb.	587,326	103,059	690,385	14.9	18.3
	\$	265,275	34,262	299,537	11.4	15.9
Veal	lb.	380,554	95,693	476,247	20.1	12.6
	\$	197,534	45,353	242,886	18.7	12.9
Smoked & Cured Meats	lb.	643,170	-	643,170	-	17.1
	\$	365,318	-	365,318	-	19.4
Sausage & Sausage Room Products	lb.	669,380	-	669,380	-	17.7
	\$	334,741	-	334,741	-	17.8
Unidentified Meat	lb.	6,746	-	6,746	-	0.2
	\$	3,414	-	3,414	-	0.2
Total	lb.	3,265,233	505,601	3,770,834	13.4	160.0
	\$	1,660,836	220,360	1,881,196	11.7	100.0

Fluid Milk and Cream. Information on the requirements of fluid milk and cream was procured for the urban centres of Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fernie, Golden, Creston, and Erickson-Canyon. The data were obtainable in some cases on a purchase basis only and in other cases on a sales basis only. The total fluid milk and cream handled and used is shown in Table 12.

Approximately 469,887 gallons of milk valued at \$265,131 were received by dairies and retailers or directly by consumers.^{1/} Local supplies made up 97.1 per cent of the volume and 96.8 per cent of the value of the fluid milk consumed in the six urban centres. With the exception of Kimberley where a large quantity of milk was shipped in from Creston, the local supply of milk came from producers located near each centre.

Total receipts of cream in all towns amounted to 7,133 gallons worth \$14,248.^{2/} Local production in the area accounted for 91.5 per cent of the volume and 90.6 per cent of the value of the cream requirements.

^{1/} Some of the whole milk, purchased by dairies was distributed in the form of cream products or other milk products. Records to indicate a pattern of distribution were not available.

^{2/} Does not include cream separated by dairies or vendors in the area.

All the milk and cream which was shipped into the area came from Alberta and most of that from Lethbridge.

Table 12.- Receipts of Fluid Milk and Cream in Six Urban Centres and Receipts of Dairy Products and Margarine in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951 a/

Product	:Unit:	:Area	:Used	:Each Item		
				:Local as:as Per Cent		
				:Per Cent: of Total		
				:Brought Into:Local Produce: Market :of Market Market		
Product	Unit	Area	Used	Receipts	Receipts	Receipts
Fluid Milk	lb.	136,519	4,562,350	4,698,869	97.1	98.5
	\$	8,374	256,757	265,131	96.8	94.9
Cream b/	lb.	6,080	65,247	71,327	91.5	1.5
	\$	1,337	12,911	14,248	90.6	5.1
Total Milk & Cream	lb.	142,599	4,627,597	4,770,196	97.0	100.0
	\$	9,711	269,668	279,379	96.5	100.0
Butter	lb.	560,379	-	560,379	-	21.0
	\$	353,884	-	353,884	-	46.2
Cheese	lb.	109,950	288	110,238	0.3	4.1
	\$	51,606	173	51,779	0.3	6.8
Evaporated Milk	lb.	1,626,105	-	1,626,105	-	60.8
	\$	235,785	-	235,785	-	30.8
Ice Cream	lb.	331,973	-	331,973	-	12.4
	\$	109,194	-	109,194	-	14.3
Ice Cream Mix	lb.	16,152	-	16,152	-	0.6
	\$	2,697	-	2,697	-	0.4
Powdered Milk	lb.	29,892	-	29,892	-	1.1
	\$	11,700	-	11,700	-	1.5
Total Dairy Products	lb.	2,674,451	288	2,674,739	c/	100.0
	\$	764,866	173	765,039	c/	100.0
Margarine	lb.	359,850	-	359,850	-	-
	\$	129,251	-	129,251	-	-

a/ Six urban centres were Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fernie, Golden, Creston and Erickson-Canyon.

b/ Local cream used includes equivalent of butter manufactured by one creamery in the area.

c/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Dairy Products.- More than 26,747 cwt. of dairy products exclusive of fluid milk and cream were marketed in the East Kootenay area during 1951. The group includes butter, cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream and powdered milk. The total value of these products consumed in the area was \$765,039 (Table 12) and with the exception of a small amount of cheese, the amount supplied from local sources was negligible.

Evaporated milk made up 60.8 per cent of the consumption of dairy products exclusive of fluid milk and cream. Butter was second, making up 21.0 per cent by weight but 46.2 per cent by value.

By weight 53 per cent of the milk, cream and dairy products which were brought into the area came from coastal British Columbia while 45.3 per cent came from Alberta. The Alberta products were most valuable, however, making up 70.0 per cent of the total. Practically all the butter, cheese and ice cream, products of higher value per pound, came from Alberta. A large part of the evaporated milk and powdered milk was brought in from coastal British Columbia. Percentages of dairy products received from the various markets are shown in Table 13.

Table 13.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Milk, Cream and Dairy Products Shipped into the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Origin	: Fluid Milk, Cream and Dairy Products	
	: Weight	: Value
	- per cent -	
West Kootenay	0.9	0.7
Okanagan	a/	a/
Coastal B.C.	53.0	28.8
Other B.C.	0.8	0.4
Alberta	45.3	70.0
Saskatchewan	a/	0.1
Manitoba	a/	a/
Other Canada	a/	a/
Total	100.0	100.0

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Margarine.- The total consumption of margarine amounting to 359,850 pounds with a market value of \$129,251 was shipped into the area since none was produced locally. Nearly 86 per cent by weight and value came from Alberta cities and most of the remainder came from coastal British Columbia.

Poultry Products.- Market receipts of eggs in the East Kootenay area amounted to 616,284 dozen valued at \$360,498 (Table 14). These include sales by packing companies and local sales channelled through the retail stores and restaurants. By volume, local production of eggs supplied 18.8 per cent of the total.

Eggs accounted for almost three-quarters of the value of all poultry products consumed in the area and dressed poultry made up most of the remainder. The total dressed poultry consumption of 242,514 pounds was less than that of any other meat except mutton and lamb and very little of the dressed poultry was supplied by local producers.

Table 14.- Receipts of Poultry Products in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Product	:Unit :	Area	:Each Item as		
			: Local :	:Local as Per:Per Cent of	:Brought into:Produce: Market :Cent of Mar:-:Total Market
Eggs	lb.	800,786	185,268	986,054	18.8
	doz. a/	500,491	115,793	616,284	18.8
	\$	303,191	57,307	360,498	15.9
Dressed Poultry	lb.	225,851	16,663	242,514	6.9
	\$	111,730	7,842	119,572	6.6
Live Poultry	lb.	882	-	882	-
	\$	307	-	307	-
Chicks & Poult	\$	9,796	-	9,796	-
Total Value	\$	425,024	65,149	490,173	13.3
					100.0

a/ Converted from pounds at 1.6 lb. per doz.

The value of all poultry products received at markets in the area was \$490,173 of which more than 13 per cent was supplied locally. Chicks and poult shipped in were valued at \$9,796 or two per cent of the total.

Ninety-nine per cent of all poultry products shipped into the area came from Alberta (Table 15). Some live poultry, chicks and poult were received from coastal British Columbia and other sources.

Table 15.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Poultry Products Shipped into the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Origin	: All Poultry Products		
	: Weight	: Value	- per cent -
West Kootenay		a/	a/
Okanagan		0.2	0.2
Coastal B.C.		0.2	0.3
Other B.C.		a/	a/
Alberta		99.0	98.9
Saskatchewan		0.6	0.5
Manitoba		a/	a/
Other Canada		a/	a/
Total		100.0	99.9

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Livestock.— A total of 459 head of livestock weighing 1,746 cwt. and valued at \$40,619 were shipped into the East Kootenay area in 1951 (Table 16). For purposes of this study, they represent the total livestock receipts at markets in the area since local livestock movements within the area were not considered.

Table 16.— Receipts of Livestock in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Livestock	Brought into Area		Per Cent Each
	and		Type is of
	Unit	Market Receipts	
Bulls	head	10	
	cwt.	109	6.2
	\$	3,090	7.6
Cattle	head	101	
	cwt.	719	41.2
	\$	23,257	57.3
Calves	head	50	
	cwt.	249	14.3
	\$	7,756	19.1
Hogs & Pigs	head	33	
	cwt.	15	0.8
	\$	435	1.1
Horses	head	41	
	cwt.	445	25.5
	\$	2,248	5.5
Sheep & Lambs	head	224	
	cwt.	209	12.0
	\$	3,833	9.4
Total	head	459	
	cwt.	1,746	100.0
	\$	40,619	100.0

a/ Does not include movements of livestock within the area.

Cattle, including bulls and calves, were the most important group of livestock which entered the area, making up more than 80 per cent by weight and 84 per cent by value. Horses accounted for one-quarter of the receipts by weight and sheep and lambs 12.0 per cent. There were very few hogs shipped in.

Livestock receipts from outside the area were mainly consigned to farmers and would be almost entirely for farm or ranch purposes. Average values per head were \$309 for bulls, \$230 for cattle, \$155 for calves, \$55 for horses, \$17 for sheep and lambs and \$13 for hogs and pigs.

Alberta, which supplied more than 58 per cent of the requirements, was the main source of livestock for the area. Two other important sources were the West Kootenay area and coastal British Columbia. The summary of livestock receipts by origin is shown in Table 17.

Table 17.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Livestock Shipped into the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Origin	Livestock	
	Weight	Value
	- per cent -	
West Kootenay	28.6	30.4
Coastal B.C.	112.0	18.2
Other B.C.	0.5	0.6
Alberta	58.6	50.5
Other Canada	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Honey.- The quantity of honey recorded as coming into the market in 1951 amounted to 32,701 pounds valued at \$7,357 (Table 18), nearly 15 per cent of which was produced locally. Alberta was the largest single source of honey supplying 96.6 per cent of that from outside sources.

Table 18.- Receipts of Honey and Percentage Distribution by Origin of Honey Shipped into the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Origin	Volume		Value	
	Pounds	Per Cent	Dollars	Per Cent
<u>Brought into Area</u>				
West Kootenay	96	0.3	21	0.3
Okanagan	48	0.2	11	0.2
Coastal B.C.	63	0.2	14	0.2
Alberta	26,902	96.6	6,026	94.4
U.S.A.	744	2.7	315	4.9
Total a/	27,853	100.0	\$6,387	100.0
<u>Local Produce Used</u>				
	4,848		970	
Total Receipts	32,701		\$7,357	

a/ Does not include honey which may have been brought in with shipments identified only as "Groceries".

Livestock Feeds.- The commodities in this group were brought into the area in large quantities. Some local grain, mostly oats and barley, was used in the area for livestock feed, but it made up only 13.3 per cent of the total feed grain entering commercial channels.

The total receipts of livestock feed shown in Table 19 are made up of two main groups: those which entered the area fully identified and

those which came in as mill feeds. Over one-half of the demand for feeds was met by the feed portions of millstuffs. Carloads of millstuffs were arbitrarily divided into livestock feeds and milled products for human needs. The livestock feed portions were in turn broken down into unidentified grain, grain by-products, and commercial feeds.

Table 19.- Receipts of Livestock Feeds and Grains in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Feed	Unit	Area	Used	Receipts	Receipts	Receipts
<u>Feed Grains a/</u>						
Barley	cwt.	1,299	2,279	3,578	63.7	5.5
	\$	3,177	6,027	9,204	65.5	4.5
Oats	cwt.	3,475	6,366	9,841	64.7	15.1
	\$	10,072	16,430	26,502	62.0	12.9
Wheat	cwt.	8,298	7	8,305	0.1	12.7
	\$	28,317	26	28,343	0.1	13.8
Rye	cwt.	59	-	59	-	0.1
	\$	159	-	159	-	0.1
Unidentified	cwt.	2,633	-	2,633	-	4.0
Grain <u>/</u>	\$	7,898	-	7,898	-	3.8
Grain By-	cwt.	2,119	-	2,119	-	3.2
Products	\$	5,668	-	5,668	-	2.7
Commercial	cwt.	4,439	-	4,439	-	6.8
Feeds	\$	16,872	-	16,872	-	8.2
Tankage	cwt.	1,137	-	1,137	-	1.7
	\$	5,116	-	5,116	-	2.5
<u>Millstuffs</u>						
Unidentified	cwt.	15,499	-	15,499	-	23.8
grain	\$	48,670	-	48,670	-	23.6
Grain By-	cwt.	12,019	-	12,019	-	18.4
Products	\$	35,005	-	35,005	-	17.0
Commercial	cwt.	5,604	-	5,604	-	8.6
Feeds	\$	22,436	-	22,436	-	10.9
Total Feeds	cwt.	56,581	8,652	65,233	13.3	99.9
	\$	183,390	22,483	205,873	10.9	100.0
Hay & Straw	cwt.	4,725	20,733	25,458	81.4	
	\$	8,228	29,868	38,096	78.4	

a/ May include some seed grains.

Altogether there were 65,233 cwt. of feeds used which represented a total cost to the farmers in the area of \$205,873. Sixty-one per cent of the total weight of feeds received consisted of grain; namely barley,

oats, wheat and unidentified grains. The latter group was probably made up of feed wheat, oats and barley. Grain by-product feeds which include shorts, chop and middlings were in demand to the extent of over one-fifth the total feed requirements. Commercial feeds which include all mashes, prepared feeds and concentrates made up approximately 15 per cent of the total.

Market receipts of hay (largely alfalfa) and straw amounted to 25,458 cwt., valued at \$38,096 of which local production accounted for 81.4 per cent.

Alberta was the most important source of all feed stuffs and grains supplying nearly all the non-millstuff portion and 84.4 per cent of the millstuffs. The remainder of the mill feeds came from Saskatchewan (Table 20). The hay brought in was mostly timothy and again Alberta was the largest supplier. A substantial part of the hay receipts came from the West Kootenay area and smaller amounts from Manitoba and other British Columbia.

Table 20.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Livestock Feeds Shipped into the East Kootenay Area, 1951

Origin	: Feeds (Not as Millstuffs) :		Millstuff Feeds	
	: Weight	: Value	: Weight	: Value
- per cent -				
West Kootenay	1.3	1.4	-	-
Coastal B.C.	a/	a/	-	-
Alberta	97.8	97.8	84.4	84.1
Saskatchewan	0.8	0.8	15.6	15.9
Manitoba	a/	a/	-	-
Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Seed.- Seed used in the East Kootenay area amounted to 328,175 pounds with a value of \$39,095. Except for seed peas, grain was the seed marketed in the largest quantity amounting to more than 60 per cent of the total volume. Garden seeds, however, accounted for more than two-fifths of the value of seed used in the area. The reason for this was that garden seed commanded a much higher price per pound than seed grains. Forty-six per cent of the seed grain was grown locally but there was no local production of garden seed. Seed potatoes were an important part of the volume of seed requirements and almost all were produced in the area. Requirements for all seed in the area are shown in Table 21.

Market receipts of dried peas were greater than those of all other seed together both in volume and value. All the peas used were shipped into the area from the United States and Alberta. Although the Creston area was growing peas extensively, there was no record of local seed peas being used in the area.

Table 21.- Receipts of Seed and Seed Peas in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Seed	Unit	Area	Used	Receipts	Receipts	Receipts	Each Type as Local as : Per Cent Per Cent : of Total of Market: Market
Bulbs & Sets	lb.	7,012	-	7,012	-	-	2.1
	\$	2,569	-	2,569	-	-	6.6
Garden Seed	lb.	7,250	-	7,250	-	-	2.2
	\$	15,950	-	15,950	-	-	40.8
Grain	lb.	110,577	93,600	204,177	45.8	62.2	
	\$	4,953	3,744	8,697	43.0	22.2	
Grasses a/	lb.	32,101	450	32,551	1.4	9.9	
	\$	6,438	180	6,618	2.7	16.9	
Potatoes	lb.	2,060	69,792	71,852	97.1	21.9	
	\$	88	2,456	2,544	96.5	6.5	
Unidentified Seed	lb.	5,333	-	5,333	-	-	1.6
	\$	2,717	-	2,717	-	-	7.0
Total Seed	lb.	164,333	163,842	328,175	49.9	99.9	
	\$	32,715	6,380	39,095	16.3	100.0	
Dried Peas b/	lb.	701,925	-	701,925	-	-	
	\$	58,620	-	58,620	-	-	

a/Includes all hays and clovers.

b/ No record of local seed peas used in the area.

As indicated in Table 22, seed brought into the area, including seed peas, came largely from Alberta and the United States. These two sources supplied 97.0 per cent of the non-local seed. Manitoba supplied most of the sets and bulbs and the West Kootenay Area supplied nearly all the seed potatoes brought in.

Table 22.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Seed Shipped into the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Origin	All Seed a/		
	Weight	: Value	- per cent -
West Kootenay	0.3	-	0.2
Okanagan	0.1	-	0.2
Coastal B.C.	0.9	-	4.9
Other B.C.	0.1	-	0.1
Alberta	49.4	-	45.7
Saskatchewan	0.9	-	1.5
Manitoba	0.7	-	2.2
Other Canada	b/	-	b/
U.S.A.	47.6	-	45.2
Total	100.0	-	100.0

a/ Includes seed peas.

b/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OFFERED FOR SALE

Fruit.— Total production of fruit offered for sale in 1951 amounted to 175,094 cwt. worth almost one and one-quarter million dollars (Table 23). Of this amount, 162,168 cwt. or 92.6 per cent was shipped out and the remainder sold locally. In terms of value, shipments of fruit from the area were greater than shipments into the area by more than one million dollars. Virtually all of the fruit produced in the area was grown in the Creston Valley.

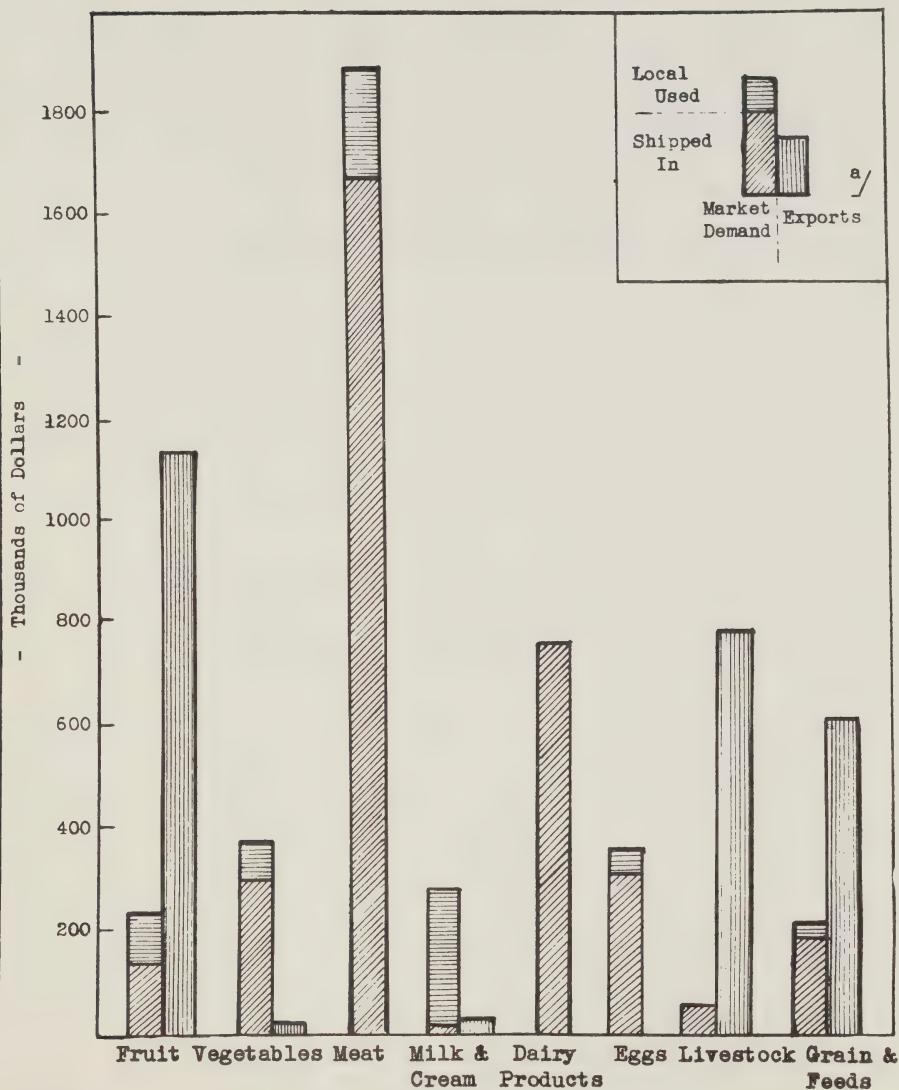
Table 23.— Commercial Production of Fruit in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Fruit	: Unit	Creston Production	: Other East: Valley Production	Total Production	: Commercial Production	: Used in: Production	: Out of: Area	: Shipped Area
Apples	lb.	14,989,732	2,152	14,991,884	980,350	14,011,534		
	\$	892,520	116	892,636	57,702	834,934		
Apricots	lb.	2,715	—	2,715	2,640	75		
	\$	277	—	277	266	11		
Cherries	lb.	158,412	—	158,412	40,399	118,013		
	\$	45,185	—	45,185	11,232	33,953		
Currants	lb.	35,406	1,742	37,148	804	36,344		
	\$	7,383	436	7,819	198	7,621		
Grapes	lb.	475	—	475	475	—		
	\$	20	—	20	20	—		
Peaches	lb.	21,661	—	21,661	11,987	9,674		
	\$	2,631	—	2,631	1,364	1,267		
Pears	lb.	998,171	—	998,171	130,823	867,348		
	\$	69,065	—	69,065	8,563	60,502		
Plums & Prunes	lb.	745,932	75	746,007	47,413	698,594		
	\$	64,178	7	64,185	4,161	60,024		
Raspberries	lb.	245,826	—	245,826	23,472	222,354		
	\$	64,004	—	64,004	6,178	57,826		
Strawberries	lb.	266,706	132	266,838	35,484	231,354		
	\$	82,083	33	82,116	11,093	71,023		
Other Berries	lb.	9,696	420	10,116	1,581	8,535		
	\$	2,348	174	2,522	558	1,964		
Unidentified Fruit	lb.	29,948	224	30,172	17,217	12,955		
	\$	2,575	18	2,593	1,705	838		
Total Fruit	lb.	17,504,680	4,745	17,509,425	1,292,645	16,216,780		
	\$	1,232,269	784	1,233,053	103,040	1,180,013		

Apples were the most important commodity offered for sale being 85.6 per cent of the volume of all fruit marketed. In 1951, 149,919 cwt. of apples valued at \$892,636 were sold through commercial channels. All but one-tenth of one per cent of the apples were grown in the Creston Valley and the greater proportion (93.5 per cent) were shipped to outside markets.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

IN THE EAST KOOTENAY AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. 1951.



Nearly one million pounds of Creston Valley produced pears valued at \$69,065 were sold in 1951. Pear production represented 5.7 per cent of the fruit produced in the area and 87 per cent were shipped out. Plums and prunes made up 4.3 per cent of total production, of which only 6.4 per cent was consumed in the area. They were practically all grown in the Creston area.

Sales of strawberries, raspberries and cherries were substantial. Commercial production of these fruits was 266,838 pounds, 245,826 pounds and 158,412 pounds respectively. Strawberries accounted for 6.7 per cent, raspberries 5.2 per cent and cherries 3.7 per cent of the total value of fruit production. Large proportions were shipped out of the area.

There was very little production of peaches or grapes in the area. Of 37,148 pounds of currants produced, approximately 95 per cent were grown in the Creston Valley.

The Prairie Provinces were the most important market for fruit produced in the East Kootenay area taking over 45 per cent by weight of the fruit shipped out (Table 25). Other Canada, the United States and coastal British Columbia were also important outlets. Shipments to coastal British Columbia were not all consumed there, however, as apples were exported to the United Kingdom from coastal ports.

Table 24.- Percentage Distribution of Fruit Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Fruit	: Per Cent Local		: Per Cent Local		: Per Cent Each	
	: Production from		: Production		: Item is of	
	: Creston Valley		: Shipped Out		: Total Production	
	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -
Apples	100.0 a/	100.0 a/	93.5	93.5	85.6	72.4
Apricots	100.0	100.0	2.8	4.0	b/	b/
Cherries	100.0	100.0	74.5	75.1	0.9	3.7
Currants	95.3	94.4	97.8	97.5	0.2	0.6
Grapes	100.0	100.0	-	-	b/	b/
Peaches	100.0	100.0	44.7	48.2	0.1	0.2
Pears	100.0	100.0	86.9	87.6	5.7	5.6
Plums & Prunes	100.0 a/	100.0 a/	93.6	93.5	4.3	5.2
Raspberries	100.0	100.0	90.4	90.4	1.4	5.2
Strawberries	100.0 a/	100.0 a/	86.7	86.5	1.5	6.7
Other Berries	95.8	93.1	84.4	77.9	0.1	0.2
Unidentified						
Fruit	99.3	99.3	42.9	34.2	0.2	0.2
Total Fruit	100.0 a/	99.9	92.6	91.6	100.0	100.0

a/ Other East Kootenay production was less than 0.1 per cent.

b/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

By individual commodities, 29 per cent of the apples went to other Canada while 55 per cent of the pears and 73 per cent of the plums and prunes went to Alberta. Small fruits and cherries found their largest outlet in the markets of southern Alberta. However, over three-quarters of the currants went to coastal British Columbia.

Table 25.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Fruit Shipped from the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Market	All Fruit	
	Weight	Value
	- per cent -	
West Kootenay	0.4	0.4
Coastal B.C.	1.0	1.2
Coastal B.C. (for export)	8.7	7.3
Other B.C.	a/	a/
Alberta	31.0	39.3
Saskatchewan	7.4	7.8
Manitoba	6.7	6.3
Other Canada	26.4	21.7
U.S.A.	18.4	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Vegetables.- Local production of vegetables offered for sale in the East Kootenay area in 1951 amounted to 22,998 cwt. valued at \$99,600 (Table 26). Slightly more than one-quarter of this production came from the Creston Valley. Most vegetables produced in the East Kootenay region were consumed locally and less than one-fifth were shipped out. The deficit in vegetable production in the area amounted to a total of \$277,264.

Potatoes were the most important vegetable grown in the area making up 76.5 per cent of the total vegetable production by weight and 63.4 per cent by value. In 1951, potato production for table use amounted to 880 tons for an average return of \$71.70 per ton. Twenty-six per cent was supplied by Creston Valley growers. Twenty-three per cent of the total for the area was shipped out.

Other vegetables produced in order of importance by volume were: turnips, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, onions and tomatoes. By value, however, the order was: tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, turnips and lettuce. Very little of the local production of these vegetables was shipped out. Creston supplied most of the local asparagus and tomatoes but the larger part of all other vegetables grown locally came from elsewhere in the East Kootenay area.

Table 26.— Commercial Production of Vegetables in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Vegetable	Creston Valley:			East Kootenay:			Total Commercial:			Shipped Out of Area		
	Production	Production	Other	Production	Production	Production	Production	Used in Area	1lb.	1lb.	1lb.	1lb.
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Asparagus	7,415	1,420	339	68	7,754	1,488	7,754	1,488	—	—	—	—
Beans	127	17	1,585	199	1,712	216	1,712	216	—	—	—	—
Beets	890	57	6,480	357	7,370	414	7,240	409	130	5	130	5
Cabbage	18,909	753	75,716	3,678	94,625	4,331	93,675	4,289	950	42	950	42
Carrots	8,756	580	71,152	3,774	79,908	4,354	77,558	4,218	2,350	136	2,350	136
Cauliflower	1,180	222	4,943	442	6,123	664	6,123	664	—	—	—	—
Celery	—	—	2,800	236	2,800	236	2,800	236	236	—	—	—
Corn	4,582	295	20,425	1,473	25,007	1,768	24,822	1,755	185	13	185	13
Cucumbers	2,668	192	8,391	830	11,059	1,022	9,711	936	1,348	86	1,348	86
Egg Plant	—	—	50	6	50	6	50	6	6	—	—	—
Lettuce	4,800	325	50,155	3,296	54,955	3,621	50,320	3,328	4,635	293	4,635	293
Onions	8,520	651	41,642	3,542	50,162	4,193	49,967	4,169	195	24	195	24
Parsnips	792	51	8,300	402	9,092	453	9,092	453	—	—	—	—
Peas	350	35	6,049	622	6,399	657	6,379	653	20	4	20	4
Peppers	285	52	380	67	665	119	620	112	45	7	45	7
Potatoes	457,690	15,683	1,302,483	47,411	1,760,173	63,094	1,356,520	51,382	403,653	11,712	403,653	11,712
Radish	400	30	3,550	697	3,950	727	3,950	727	—	—	—	—
Rhubarb	260	23	1,070	103	1,330	126	1,240	118	90	8	90	8
Squash	1,200	62	1,853	99	3,053	161	3,053	161	—	—	—	—
Spinach	—	—	1,195	127	1,195	127	1,195	127	—	—	—	—
Sprouts	—	—	25	6	25	6	25	6	6	—	—	—
Tomatoes	44,358	4,810	6,400	903	50,758	5,713	39,661	4,557	11,097	1,156	11,097	1,156
Turnips	14,600	730	80,275	3,220	94,975	3,950	94,775	3,942	200	8	200	8
Miscellaneous a/	5,155	412	21,524	1,742	26,679	2,154	19,052	1,544	7,627	610	7,627	610
Vegetables												
Total	582,937	26,400	1,716,882	73,200	2,299,819	99,600	1,867,294	85,496	432,525	14,104	432,525	14,104

a/ Includes garlic, chinese vegetables and unidentified vegetables.

Shipments of all vegetables are summarized by market in Table 28. The West Kootenay area was the largest outlet with 73.4 per cent of vegetable sales being made there. Coastal British Columbia took nearly one-fifth of the East Kootenay vegetables offered for sale. The cities of Nelson and Trail were good markets for potatoes and most of the remainder went to coastal British Columbia. Large proportions of the tomatoes and lettuce were consigned to Alberta.

Table 27.- Percentage Distribution of Vegetables Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Vegetable	: Per Cent Local		: Per Cent Local		: Per Cent Each Item	
	: Production from		: Production		: is of Total	
	: Creston Valley		: Shipped Out		: Production	
	- weight	- value	- weight	- value	- weight	- value
Asparagus	95.6	95.4	-	-	0.3	1.5
Beans	7.4	7.9	-	-	0.1	0.2
Beets	12.1	13.8	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.4
Cabbage	20.0	17.4	1.0	1.0	4.1	4.4
Carrots	11.0	13.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.4
Cauliflower	19.3	33.4	-	-	0.3	0.7
Celery	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
Corn	18.3	16.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.8
Cucumbers	24.1	18.8	12.2	8.4	0.5	1.0
Egg Plant	-	-	-	-	a/	a/
Lettuce	8.7	9.0	8.4	8.1	2.4	3.6
Onions	17.0	15.5	0.4	0.6	2.2	4.2
Parsnips	8.7	11.3	-	-	0.4	0.4
Peas	5.5	5.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
Peppers	42.9	43.7	6.8	5.9	a/	0.1
Potatoes	26.0	24.9	22.9	18.6	76.5	63.4
Radish	10.1	4.1	-	-	0.2	0.7
Rhubarb	19.6	18.2	6.8	6.4	0.1	0.1
Squash	39.3	38.5	-	-	0.1	0.2
Spinach	-	-	-	-	a/	0.1
Sprouts	-	-	-	-	a/	a/
Tomatoes	87.4	84.2	21.9	20.2	2.2	5.7
Turnips	15.4	18.5	0.2	0.2	4.1	4.0
Miscellaneous Vegetables	19.3	19.1	28.6	28.3	1.2	2.2
Total	25.4	26.5	18.8	14.2	100.0	100.0

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Table 28.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Vegetables Shipped from the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Market	Weight	All Vegetables	
		per cent	Value
West Kootenay	73.4	68.3	
Okanagan	0.1	0.1	
Coastal B.C.	19.3	15.8	
Other B.C.	2.2	3.3	
Alberta	4.7	11.7	
Saskatchewan	0.3	0.8	
Manitoba	a/	a/	
Total	100.0	100.0	

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Meat.— Commercial production of all meat, excluding poultry meat, amounted to 5,117 cwt. valued at \$222,773 (Table 29). This does not include livestock slaughtered and consumed on farms. Beef and veal production made up over three-quarters of the total both in terms of weight and value. Pork production was substantial but production of mutton and lamb was small. Approximately 28 per cent of the meat produced in the area in 1951 was produced in the Creston Valley.

Table 29.- Commercial Production of Meats in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Meat	Unit	Creston		Other East	Total	Used in Area	Shipped Out of Area
		Valley	Kootenay	Commercial			
Beef	lb.	82,858	217,213	300,071	299,691	380	
	\$	38,691	98,523	137,214	137,037	177	
Mutton & Lamb	lb.	1,708	5,450	7,158	7,158	—	
	\$	940	2,768	3,708	3,708	—	
Pork	lb.	41,042	64,999	106,041	103,059	2,982	
	\$	13,126	22,165	35,291	34,262	1,029	
Veal	lb.	18,425	77,373	95,798	95,693	105	
	\$	8,620	36,785	45,405	45,353	52	
Unidentified meat	lb.	737	1,889	2,626	2,626	—	
	\$	324	831	1,155	1,155	—	
Total	lb.	144,770	366,924	511,694	505,601	6,093	
	\$	61,701	161,072	222,773	220,360	2,413	

The quantity of meat shipped out of the area was very small, amounting to only 1.2 per cent of the total production. The West Kootenay region, Alberta and other British Columbia were the main markets to which meat was shipped from the East Kootenay region. Over one-half of it went to the West Kootenay area and about one-fifth went to Alberta.

Table 30.- Percentage Distribution of Meats Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Meat	: Per Cent Local		: Per Cent Local		: Per Cent Each	
	: Production from		: Production Shipped		: Item is of Total	
	: Creston Valley		Out		: Production	
	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -
Beef	27.6	28.2	0.1	0.1	58.6	61.6
Mutton & Lamb	23.9	25.4	-	-	1.4	1.7
Pork	38.7	37.2	2.8	2.9	20.7	15.8
Veal	19.2	19.0	0.1	0.1	18.7	20.4
Unidentified Meat	28.1	28.0	100.0	100.0	0.5	0.5
Total	28.3	27.7	1.2	1.1	99.9	100.0

Table 31.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Meat Shipped from the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Meat	: All Meat	
	: Weight	: Value
- per cent -		
West Kootenay	56.2	53.6
Coastal B.C.	5.2	5.9
Other B.C.	13.9	13.5
Alberta	20.4	22.9
Saskatchewan	1.0	1.1
Other Canada	3.2	3.0
Total	99.9	100.0

Fluid Milk and Cream.— As discussed in the section dealing with market demand, the greater part of the supply of milk and cream came from producers located near each centre. Shipments of milk within the East Kootenay region were mainly from Creston, a surplus producing area, to Kimberley, a deficit area. Nearly one half of the fluid milk consumed in Kimberley in 1951 was shipped from Creston. There were some smaller movements of milk from Creston to Cranbrook and from Fernie to Kimberley. Some milk was brought into Cranbrook, Kimberley and Fernie from Alberta mostly during the winter months.

The total commercial production of milk in the East Kootenay area of British Columbia amounted to 475,385 gallons valued at \$267,444 in 1951 (Table 32). As shown in Table 33, 38 per cent of the local fluid milk was produced in the Creston Valley and only four per cent was shipped out of the area.

Table 32.- Commercial Production of Cheese, Cream and Fluid Milk in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Product	Unit	Creston Production	Other East Production	Total Production	Used in Area	Shipped Out of Area
Cheese	lb.	-	288	288	288	-
	\$	-	173	173	173	-
Cream	lb.	41,590	92,154	133,744	65,247	68,497
	\$	8,800	18,774	27,574	12,911	14,663
Fluid Milk a/	lb.	1,809,448	2,944,400	4,753,848	4,562,350	191,498
	\$	98,657	168,787	267,444	256,757	10,687
Total	lb.	1,851,038	3,036,842	4,887,880	4,627,885	259,995
	\$	107,457	187,734	295,191	269,841	25,350

a/ Fluid milk used in area consists of milk receipts at six urban centres.

Cream production amounted to 13,374 gallons valued at \$27,574. About one-third of the cream was produced around Creston and more than one half of the cream production of the whole area was shipped out.

Table 33.- Percentage Distribution of Cream and Fluid Milk Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Product	: Per Cent Local Production from Creston		: Per Cent Local Production Shipped Out	
	Valley	Weight -	Weight -	Value -
Cream	31.1	31.9	51.2	53.2
Fluid Milk	38.1	36.9	4.0	4.0
Total Milk and Cream	37.9	36.4	5.3	8.6

Ninety-two per cent of the fluid milk shipped out of the area went from Creston to the West Kootenay area, mainly Nelson, Trail and Riondel during January and from July to December. Fluid milk was also shipped from Golden to Field and other British Columbia points.

The bulk of the cream shipments were made from Fernie, Golden and Creston. Approximately 64 per cent of the cream shipped from the area went to Nelson in the West Kootenay area and the remainder went to Alberta and other British Columbia centres.

Poultry Products.- Commercial production of eggs in the area totalled 125,333 dozen valued at \$62,207. Production of dressed poultry was 17,409 pounds valued at \$8,185 (Table 34). Less than ten per cent of each item was shipped out in addition to a small quantity of live poultry. Creston Valley farms accounted for 73 per cent of all poultry production in the area.

Table 34.- Commercial Production of Poultry Products in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Product	: Unit	Creston Production	Other East: Valley Production	Total Production	Used in Production Area	Shipped out of Area
Eggs	lb.	147,720	52,812	200,532	185,268	15,264
	doz. a/	92,325	33,008	125,333	115,793	9,540
	\$	47,388	14,819	62,207	57,307	4,900
Dressed Poultry	lb.	11,500	5,909	17,409	16,663	746
	\$	5,615	2,570	8,185	7,842	343
Live Poultry	lb.	684	130	814	-	814
	\$	252	46	298	-	298
Total	lb.	159,904	58,851	218,755	201,931	16,824
	\$	53,255	17,435	70,690	65,149	5,541

a/ Converted from pounds at 1.6 lb. per doz.

Table 35.- Percentage Distribution of Poultry Products Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Product	: Per Cent Local Production		: Per Cent Local Production		: Per Cent Each Product is of Total Production	
	: From Creston		: Shipped Out		- weight -	
	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -
Eggs	73.7	76.2	7.6	7.9	91.7	88.0
Dressed Poultry	66.1	68.6	4.3	4.2	7.9	11.6
Live Poultry	84.0	84.6	100.0	100.0	0.4	0.4
Total	73.1	75.3	7.7	7.8	100.0	100.0

Fifty per cent of all poultry products went to the West Kootenay region (Table 36). Approximately 54 per cent and 37 per cent of the eggs were sent to the West Kootenay area and Alberta respectively.

Table 36.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Poultry Products Shipped from the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Market	: Poultry Products		
	: Weight	: Value	- per cent -
West Kootenay	50.4	52.1	
Okanagan	0.3	0.3	
Coastal B.C.	2.0	2.1	
Other B.C.	7.1	6.2	
Alberta	39.9	39.0	
Saskatchewan	a/	a/	
Manitoba	0.3	0.2	
Other Canada	a/	a/	
Total	100.0	99.9	

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Livestock.— A total of 4,026 head of livestock weighing 28,921 cwt., and valued at \$783,024 were moved out of the area in 1951. (Table 37). About one-quarter of the total livestock produced came from the Creston Valley.

Table 37.— Commercial Production of Livestock in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Livestock	Unit	Production			:Per Cent :Local Production	:Per Cent :Each Type :is of Total Production from Creston
		Creston		Other East		
		Valley	Kootenay	Commercial		
Bulls	Head	24	83	107	22.4	
	cwt.	223	770	993	22.5	3.4
	\$	6,580	22,596	29,176	22.6	3.7
Cows	Head	232	817	1,049	22.1	
	cwt.	2,153	7,581	9,734	22.1	33.7
	\$	61,854	221,080	282,934	21.9	36.1
Steers	Head	280	789	1,069	26.2	
	cwt.	2,598	7,321	9,919	26.2	34.3
	\$	75,649	211,201	286,850	26.4	36.6
Heifers	Head	77	286	333	21.2	
	cwt.	714	2,654	3,368	21.2	11.6
	\$	20,819	77,269	98,088	21.2	12.5
Calves	Head	78	660	738	10.6	
	cwt.	157	1,331	1,488	10.6	5.1
	\$	5,210	44,687	49,897	10.4	6.4
Hogs & Pigs	Head	349	74	423	82.5	
	cwt.	711	156	867	82.0	3.0
	\$	21,815	4,648	26,463	82.4	3.4
Horses	Head	5	248	253	2.0	
	cwt.	50	2,480	2,530	2.0	8.8
	\$	405	8,609	9,014	4.5	1.2
Sheep & Lambs	Head	—	24	24	—	
	cwt.	—	22	22	—	0.1
	\$	—	602	602	—	0.1
Total Livestock	Head	1,045	2,981	4,026	26.0	
	cwt.	6,606	22,315	28,921	22.8	100.0
	\$	192,332	590,692	783,024	24.6	100.0

Total cattle production including cows, steers, heifers, bulls and calves constituted 88.1 per cent by weight of all livestock shipped out. Horses shipped out accounted for 8.8 per cent and hogs and pigs three per cent of the total production of livestock. Livestock movements within the area were not recorded.

Average prices received for livestock shipped out of the area varied from \$273 per head for bulls to \$25 per head for sheep and lambs. Cattle prices averaged \$270 per head and calves \$68.

Alberta was the most important market for all livestock except horses, taking 90.5 per cent of the total weight and 95.5 per cent of the total value (Table 38). The United States was the most important outlet for slaughter horses.

Table 38.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Livestock Shipped from the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Market	Livestock	
	Weight	Value
	- per cent -	
West Kootenay	1.4	0.4
Okanagan	1.6	1.7
Coastal B.C.	1.0	1.0
Other B.C.	0.9	0.8
Alberta	90.5	95.5
Saskatchewan	a/	a/
Manitoba	0.6	0.1
U.S.A.	4.0	0.4
Total	100.0	99.9

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Animal Products.- This group consisted of hides, wool and honey. Hides produced in the East Kootenay area and shipped out weighed 13,211 pounds and were valued at \$3,980 (Table 39). Wool shipments amounted to 2,262 pounds valued at \$1,814. Honey production was 5,256 pounds, all of which came from Creston. Only about eight per cent of the honey was shipped out. Approximately one-third of the hides and one-quarter of the wool were produced in the Creston Valley.

Table 39.- Commercial Production of Animal Products in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Product	: : Creston		: : Other East		Total	: Used	: Shipped out	
	: : Valley		: : Kootenay					
	Product	Unit	Production	Production		Commercial	in the	of
Hides	lb.	4,522	8,689	13,211	-	-	13,211	
	\$	1,453	2,527	3,980	-	-	3,980	
Wool	lb.	572	1,690	2,262	-	-	2,262	
	\$	386	1,428	1,814	-	-	1,814	
Honey	lb.	5,256	-	5,256	4,848	4,848	408	
	\$	1,052	-	1,052	970	970	82	
Total	lb.	10,350	10,379	20,729	4,848	4,848	15,881	
	\$	2,891	3,955	6,846	970	970	5,876	

Nearly one half of the animal products went to coastal British Columbia and a large part of the remainder was shipped to Alberta (Table 41). Most of the hides were consigned to coastal British Columbia and most of the wool went to Alberta.

Table 40.- Percentage Distribution of Animal Products Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Product	: Percentage of Local :		Per Cent of Local Shipped :		Per Cent Each Product is of Total Production	
	: Production from Creston Valley :		Out			
	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -
Hides	34.2	36.5	100.0	100.0	63.7	58.1
Wool	25.3	21.3	100.0	100.0	10.9	26.5
Honey	100.0	100.0	7.8	7.8	25.4	15.4
Total	49.9	42.2	76.6	85.8	100.0	100.0

Table 41.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Animal Products Shipped from the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Market	: Animal Products		
	: Weight	:	Value
	- per cent -		
West Kootenay	1.0		0.6
Coastal B.C.	49.5		42.4
Alberta	44.7		49.3
Saskatchewan	2.5		3.8
Manitoba	2.3		3.7
Total	100.0		99.8

Grain.- Grain growing represented an important part of the total agricultural production of the area in 1951. Production of wheat amounted to 168,081 cwt., valued at \$519,297 (Table 42). This was 80.1 per cent of all grain grown. Virtually all the wheat and large proportions of the barley and oats were produced in the Creston Valley.

Approximately 30 per cent of the local barley and 84 per cent of the local oats were shipped out. Practically all the wheat was shipped from the area because it was of too high quality to be used for livestock feed.

Dried pea production at Creston in 1951 amounted to 27,388 cwt., worth \$150,631, none of which was used in the area.

Table 42.- Commercial Production of Grains, Dried Peas, and Hay and Straw in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Commodity	Unit	Creston Production	Other East Valley Production	Total Production	Used in Commercial Production	Shipped to the Area	Out of Area
<u>Grains a/</u>							
Barley	cwt.	2,814	420	3,234	2,279	955	
	\$	7,320	1,380	8,700	6,027	2,673	
Oats	cwt.	38,296	275	38,571	6,366	32,205	
	\$	103,332	898	104,230	16,430	87,800	
Wheat	cwt.	168,074	7	168,081	7	168,074	
	\$	519,271	26	519,297	26	519,271	
Total	cwt.	209,184	702	209,886	8,652	201,234	
	\$	629,923	2,304	632,227	22,483	609,744	
Dried Peas	cwt.	27,388	-	27,388	-	27,388	
	\$	150,631	-	150,631	-	150,631	
Hay & Straw	cwt.	100,949	4,057	105,006	20,733	84,273	
	\$	140,131	6,676	146,807	29,868	116,939	

a/ Includes milling grains, feed grains and may include some seed grains.

Over five thousand tons of hay and straw were produced with a value of \$146,807 and one-fifth of it was used in the area. The Creston Valley supplied 96.1 per cent of the total hay and straw production.

Table 43.- Percentage Distribution of Grain, Dried Peas and Hay and Straw Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Commodity	Per Cent Local Production from Creston Valley			Per Cent Each Grain is of Total Production		
	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -	- weight -	- value -
Barley	87.0	84.1	29.5	30.7	1.5	1.4
Oats	99.3	99.1	83.5	84.2	18.4	16.5
Wheat	100.0 a/	100.0 a/	100.0 a/	100.0 a/	80.1	82.1
Total	99.7	99.6	95.9	96.4	100.0	100.0
Dried Peas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Hay & Straw	96.1	95.4	80.3	79.6	-	-

a/ Other East Kootenay production and portion used in the area was less than 0.1 per cent.

Coastal British Columbia was the important outlet for barley, oats and wheat. A large volume of wheat and oats was consigned to coastal ports for export. Sixty per cent of the dried peas were sold in Alberta and 18 per cent in other Canada; some quantities were exported from Vancouver. The market for hay and straw was the West Kootenay region.

Table 44.- Commercial Production of Seed in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Seed		Creston	Other East	Total	Used in	Shipped
		Valley	Kootenay	Commercial	the	Out of
	Unit	Production	Production	Production	Area	Area
Grain	lb.	162,139	34,362	196,501	93,600	102,901
	\$	6,486	1,574	7,960	3,744	4,116
Grasses a/	lb.	-	1,856	1,856	450	1,406
	\$	-	433	433	180	253
Potatoes	lb.	-	399,044	399,044	69,792	329,252
	\$	-	15,297	15,297	2,456	12,841
Unidentified seed	lb.	360	-	360	-	360
	\$	32	-	32	-	32
Total	lb.	162,499	435,262	597,761	163,842	433,919
	\$	6,518	17,104	23,622	6,380	17,242

a/ Includes all grasses and clovers.

Seed.- Commercial production of seed was 597,761 pounds valued at \$23,622, (Table 44). Almost 200 tons of seed potatoes were grown which accounted for two-thirds of the total weight of seed production. Production of seed grains made up nearly one-third of the total. Grass seed and unidentified seeds were grown in small quantities.

Table 45.- Percentage Distribution of Seed Produced in the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Seed	Per Cent Local Production from Creston Valley	Per Cent Local Production	Per Cent Each Type of Seed is of Total Production
	- weight -- value -	- weight -	- weight -- value -
Grain	82.5	82.5	52.4
Grasses	-	-	75.8
Potatoes	-	-	82.5
Unidentified Seed	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	27.2	27.6	72.6
			73.0
			100.0
			100.0

More than one-quarter of the total seed marketed was grown in the Creston Valley. There was, however, no record of seed potatoes or grass

seed produced at Creston. It is possible that some seed potatoes not identified as seed, were recorded as table potatoes. The figures shown in Table 44 do not include seed grown and held on farms for seeding the following year's crop.

A large part of all seed production, other than seed peas, was shipped out of the area and 83 per cent of that went to the United States (Table 46). The seed potatoes were sold mainly in the United States, Alberta, coastal British Columbia and the Okanagan. The average price received by growers for seed potatoes shipped out was \$80 per ton.

Table 46.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Seed Shipped from the East Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1951

Market	Seed a/	
	Weight	Value
	- per cent -	
West Kootenay	0.8	0.8
Okanagan	2.7	2.7
Coastal B.C.	3.4	4.4
Other B.C.	0.4	0.4
Alberta	9.6	9.4
Saskatchewan	b/	b/
Manitoba	0.1	0.2
Other Canada	b/	b/
U.S.A.	83.0	82.1
Total	100.0	100.0

a/ Does not include seed peas.

b/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

SUMMARY

1. The East Kootenay area of British Columbia, situated between Kootenay Lake and the Rocky Mountains in the south-east corner of British Columbia, contains approximately 17,000 square miles. Creston Valley, within the East Kootenay area, consists of about 1,400 square miles and is situated between the Kootenay Lake and the United States border. The main centres in the East Kootenay region are Cranbrook, Kimberley, Fernie, Golden and Creston.
2. The market requirements of all agricultural products in the East Kootenay area were valued at over \$4.5 million in 1951. Approximately 82 per cent of this value was made up of goods brought into the area and 18 per cent was of local origin. The value of agricultural production in the area amounted to \$3,664,464, seventy-one per cent of which was from the Creston Valley. The value of produce shipped out was \$2,860,877 or nearly four-fifths of the total production.

3. Alberta was the main source from which farm produce entered the East Kootenay area, supplying large proportions of the meat, poultry products, honey and livestock feeds and approximately one half of the dairy products, livestock and seed used in the area. The United States and the Okanagan Valley supplied most of the fruit and vegetables.

The main markets to which agricultural products of the area were shipped were the Prairie Provinces, coastal British Columbia, the West Kootenay area and the United States.

4. Of the agricultural products consumed in the area, meat was the most important making up approximately 42 per cent of the total value and amounting to nearly \$1.9 million in 1951. Local farms supplied about 13 per cent of the volume but if livestock shipped out were considered as being used in the area for meat, local sources would have supplied as much as one half the meat requirements.

However, the value of meat as a final product formed only six per cent of the total value of all agricultural production in the East Kootenay area in 1951. The Creston Valley accounted for 28 per cent of the meat produced locally. Shipments of meat out of the area were very small.

5. Milk, cream and dairy products consumed were next to meat in importance on a value basis. These had a market value of slightly more than one million dollars. Local producers supplied 97 per cent of the milk and cream requirements of the area. All other dairy products were brought in except for a small amount of cheese. More than one-third of the local milk and cream was produced in the Creston Valley.

6. Creston Valley orchards supplied over one half the fruit requirements. Fruit consumed in the area was valued at \$228,214. Apples were the most important item comprising 45.5 per cent of the total fruit used on a weight basis. Production of all fruit was valued at more than \$1.2 billion which was more than the value of any other group of commodities produced.

7. Vegetables consumed were valued at \$376,864 and made up more than eight per cent of the consumption of all agricultural products. Potato consumption was largest by weight and accounted for 41 per cent of the volume of vegetables consumed. Tomatoes were the largest by value, accounting for 26 per cent of the total. Approximately one-quarter of the value of all vegetable requirements was made up by local supplies.

8. Poultry products totalled \$490,173 or nearly 11 per cent of the market value of all agricultural products used in the area. This group consisted mainly of 616,284 dozens of eggs worth \$360,498 of which approximately 19 per cent of the volume was supplied by local farmers.

Egg production in the area amounted to 125,300 dozens, nearly three-quarters of which came from the Creston Valley. Only a small part of the eggs produced were shipped out.

9. The consumption of grain and feed in the East Kootenay area, for the year was 65,233 cwt. It represented a cost to the farmers of \$205,873 which was 4.5 per cent of the value of all agricultural commodities used. Thirteen per cent of the volume was grown in the area and almost entirely in the Creston region.

Grain and livestock feed production was very important, especially in the Creston Valley. A total of 209,886 cwt. valued at \$632,227 was produced. Wheat accounted for 80 per cent of the total volume of grain produced. Only about four per cent of the local grain was used in the area.

Dried peas were grown extensively in the Creston area with production being valued at \$150,631. Over five thousand tons of hay and straw were also grown most of which came from the Creston Valley.

10. The value of livestock production was second only to that of fruit making up more than one-fifth of the total value of all agricultural production in the area. Over four thousand head of livestock worth \$783,024 were shipped out in 1951. The Creston Valley supplied approximately one-quarter of the total livestock production.

11. Hides and wool shipped out were valued at \$3,980 and \$1,814 respectively. The total production of honey amounted to 5,256 pounds valued at \$1,052 of which only a small part was shipped out. Eighty-five per cent of honey used in the area was brought in and practically all of it came from Alberta.

12. Total seed requirements were 328,175 pounds exclusive of seed peas. One half of the volume but only 16 per cent of the value was supplied from local sources. Receipts of seed peas amounted to 701,925 pounds with a value of \$58,620.

A total of 597,761 pounds of seed were produced in the area in 1951. About 200 tons of seed potatoes valued at \$15,297 made up two-thirds of the total volume of seed production. Less than one-fifth of the seed potatoes produced were used in the area.

the District Agriculturist, the following recommendations were made:
1. Further study of the area is recommended in the APPENDIX to the report, and the results of this study will be submitted to the Agricultural Development and Extension Branch, British Columbia Department of Agriculture, for consideration in the preparation of a final report on agriculture in the area.

Following a review of the data contained in an interim preliminary report of this study, officials of the Agricultural Development and Extension Branch, British Columbia Department of Agriculture, were able to realize to a greater degree than heretofore, the possibilities which exist for increasing production of certain agricultural commodities.

From the material submitted it would appear that there is opportunity for expanding the production of poultry products, honey and seed. Production of the last mentioned item has been previously discussed and a policy has now been adopted of encouraging small seed production where possible. Seed crops of alfalfa, orchard grass, ladina clover, birds-foot trefoil, timothy and other grasses and legumes should provide supplementary incomes for farmers in the area where conditions are suitable for such production.

Conversely, it was felt that other types of production were nearly of sufficient volume to balance existing demand in the East Kootenay area. Such seems to be the case with fluid milk production.

It would appear, therefore, that the extension efforts of the District Agriculturists would serve a more useful purpose if concentrated on factors of milk production other than volume increase. These would include such items as reducing cost of production; stability; quality; and levelling out seasonal fluctuations of production. As a means towards achieving these objectives, it would be necessary for the extension worker, in his contact with the farmer, to encourage a program of better pastures, silage and feeding; planned breeding and use of better breeding stock; maintenance of records and other methods for improving production.

The findings of the report clearly illustrate the importance of two other types of agricultural production with which the Extension Service has been concerned.

The District Agriculturists have been devoting considerable time and effort to improved quality of beef cattle with better pasture management and more orderly marketing. The study points out the importance of this form of production in the area and therefore extension work in this direction will be continued. Such work is exemplified by the fact that the District Agriculturist concerned has assisted with the selection of about a dozen good purebred bulls at the Annual Calgary Bull Sale at good average prices, several being purchased by him on order. Definite progress can also be reported in the development of tame and irrigated pastures for beef production as well as for cattle finishing. Beef producers are also encouraged to market their cattle as the condition and sale values of the animals warrant.

The second commodity referred to is potato production. Because of the high quality of seed potato which is produced in the area and since the product is in reasonably good demand each year for export outside the area, particularly to the U.S.A., it seems logical that this type of production should be encouraged. The actual value of this product to the economy of the area cannot be over-looked and the development of a sound seed potato industry, especially for export, represents an even greater potential influence.

It can be seen therefore, that an interpretation of the results of this study will provide a basis on which the officials of the Agricultural Development and Extension Branch of the B.C. Department of Agriculture can more accurately determine production requirements and advise farmers accordingly in the area surveyed. The data submitted in the report will be used as a guide in formulating future programs.



3 1761 11553137 8